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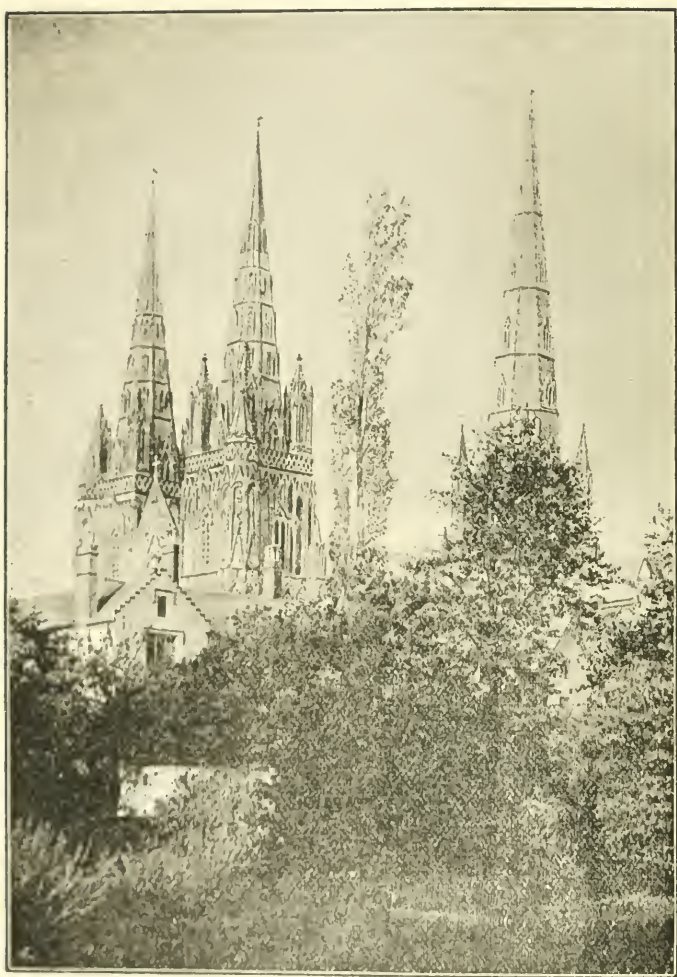
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LICHFIELD  
AND ITS  
CATHEDRAL.

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A BRIEF HISTORY AND GUIDE.



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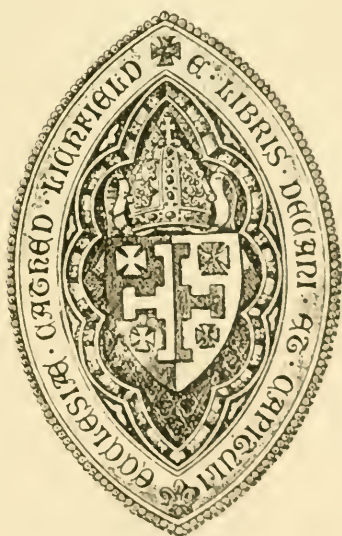
The Minster Spires.

W. Ethelbert Henry, C.E

# LICHFIELD AND ITS CATHEDRAL

*A BRIEF HISTORY AND GUIDE*

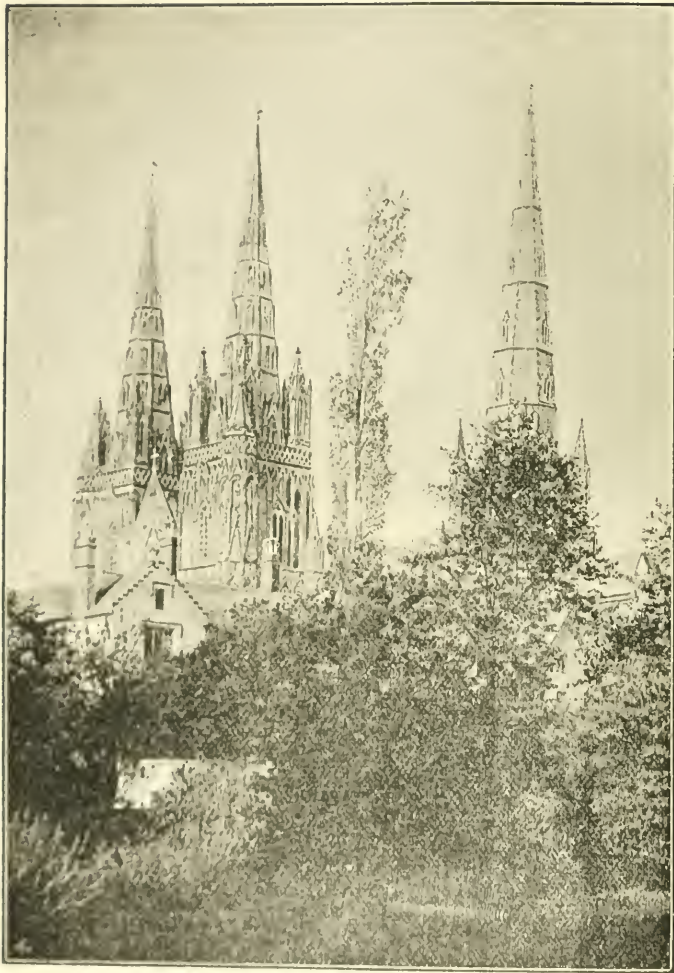
By H. SNOWDEN WARD



The Episcopal Seal.

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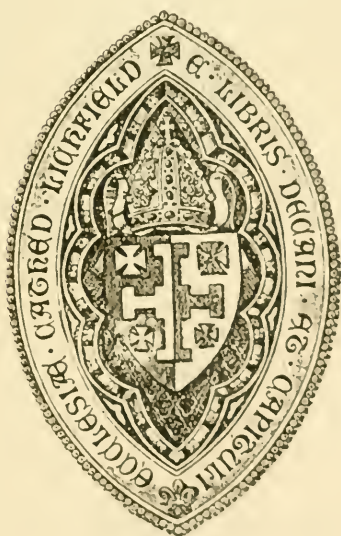
The Minster Spires.

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*A BRIEF HISTORY AND GUIDE*

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## PREFACE.



SURELY no apology is needed for attempting to act as a guide to Lichfield—a city in which every foot of soil teems with historic associations ; a city which has produced warriors, and statesmen, and martyrs ; a city which is to-day one of the most restful refuges for the brain o'er-wrought with worldly cares ; a city which is adorned with “the fairest church in English Land.” Nor do we feel that we owe any apology to those who have already written hand-books, histories, and other works, great and small, dealing with the same subject, for our field in no way trenches upon theirs ; nor should our brief outline guide, intended as a practical companion to those who are making but a short stay in the city, interfere in any way with the older publications.

One or two subjects for illustration which we announced in our prospectus have been omitted, and others substituted, but we think that the book has in no way suffered by the substitution. The sources of

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the larger illustrations are acknowledged throughout the book. For originals of the smaller cuts we are indebted to Mr. Carl Norman, View Publisher, Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Thos. Grundy and Mr. Cartmale, of Lichfield.

To the people of Lichfield, amongst whom we came as strangers, we owe thanks for their many courtesies and kindnesses, and for the ready help which they have given in the production of this guide to the beautiful City and Cathedral of which they are so justly proud.





## INTRODUCTORY.



LICHFIELD, City and County, is situated in Staffordshire, of which county it was at one time the capital. The city probably owed its existence originally to the fact that the spot on which it stands is "the centre of England," and that here two great Roman roads crossed. This central position renders the city easy of access to people from Birmingham and the West of England, from the busy districts of "the potteries," from Nottingham and Leicester, and from Derby and the populous North country. The interest of the city centres in its Cathedral, which is a shrine of pilgrimage for thousands of our American cousins, and which, at the time of its great musical festivals, is thronged with music-lovers from all parts of the country.

The city has produced many notable men and women, but as they will all be mentioned in connection with their memorials, either in the city or in the Cathedral, I need not further speak of them here.

The city is noted for its excellent supply of pure spring water, which is of especial value for brewing, the only trade carried on to any extent. So valuable

is the water for brewing purposes that a line of pipes has been laid from Lichfield to Burton-on-Trent, and an immense volume of water is pumped annually to the Beer Metropolis. The population of Lichfield was given in 1891 as 8,349.

The people of Lichfield are literary, antiquarian, and (in its widest sense) artistic in their tastes. Their out-door amusements are mainly of the refined and contemplative order, as is evidenced by the fact that they support one of the best semi-public bowling greens in England, a pretty spot where anyone may spend an hour or two, and which is said to have been in use for the same purpose in Johnson's time.

Lichfield is well provided with churches, schools, banks, and railway facilities, its hotel accommodation is ample and excellent, as befits a city which largely depends upon its visitors, and there is a good public free library, with reading room and museum. A general market is held in the Market Place on Fridays, but is of no great importance.





MAP OF LICHFIELD.





## CHAPTER I.

## A BRIEF HISTORY.

THE most striking event in the early history of Lichfield is recorded in the name of the City, unless the historians and a certain section of the people who support this derivation of the name are alike in error. The event in question occurred about A. D. 286, in the reign of the emperor Diocletian, who slew Amphibalus and a thousand of his Christian converts on the site of the cathedral afterwards dedicated to St. Ceadda, or St. Chad. From this sanguinary incident the name of Lich-field, the field of the dead, can be naturally derived.

Of the history of the City under the Romans but little is known. Its central position must have made it important to them, especially as it was the crossing point of the great Watling Street and Icknield Street, which was guarded by a station at Etocetum, close to the City.

After the Roman times the whole history of Lichfield centres round the Cathedral and the religious life of the place, and like much other early religious history it commences with a blood feud, about A.D. 650. Peada, heir apparent to the throne of Mercia, married the daughter of Oswy, king of Northumbria, and at the instance of his father-in-law, renounced Thor and Woden to become a servant of the White Christ. Penda, the father of Peada, who was a sturdy pagan, was naturally incensed at his son's apostacy and forthwith made war upon Oswy, carrying devastation into the West Yorkshire country, and for a while carrying

all before him. But Oswy soon rallied his forces and gained a decisive victory. Penda was slain, and Peada, his son, was sent to rule over the conquered Mercians. Of course, a number of priests accompanied the new ruler, and four of them in turn were made bishops of Mercia. The last of these, Jaruman, who died A.D. 667, seems to have commenced the building of the first church of Lichfield by command of Oswy.

Two years after the death of Jaruman, Ceadda, or Chad, a hermit who lived at Stowe, half a mile from Lichfield Cathedral, where now is St. Chad's Church, was made the first bishop of Lichfield. The well of St. Chad, in which he is said to have prayed, standing naked in the water, is still to be seen; and to it are, or were, attributed miraculous properties. Many wonderful legends are told of the life and death of Ceadda, who was eventually canonised as St. Chad. He was first buried in or near an old church of St. Mary, the site of which is not known, and afterwards removed to the church of St. Peter, which is supposed to have stood on the site of the present cathedral, and which was built by Bishop Hedda, about A.D. 700. Some authorities contend that the removal of St. Chad's remains was to a Cathedral Church built by Bishop Hedda, and dedicated to St. Chad.

Later, in the days of Higbert or Hygebertha, who became bishop in 785, the see was raised to the dignity of an archbishopric, and on a charter preserved in the British Museum, Higbert's signature takes precedence of that of Aethelherad, archbishop of Canterbury. In 786 Aldwlf became archbishop, and in 803 the see was re-converted into a simple bishopric. In 1075 the see was transferred to Chester, in 1102 it was transferred to Coventry, about 1180 it became the bishopric of Coventry and Lichfield, in 1661 of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1836 once more the bishopric of Lichfield.

Resuming our glance at the history of the City, the next date of importance is 1296, when Walter de Langton became bishop. He devoted much time, energy, and money to the building of the Cathedral, threw bridges over the Minster Pool, cleansed the

moat, and built a strong defensive wall round the Close, with a minor fortified gate on the south side and a strong double gate-way with ponderous portcullis on the west.

At the end of the fifteenth century Lichfield saw the grim array of war and heard the tramp of armed men. Richard the Third was at Nottingham; Henry of Richmond had landed at Milford Haven, and with a strong force at his back had advanced through Wales and into England. Lord Stanley, ostensibly fleeing before Richmond and hastening to join the king, passed through Lichfield, and shortly afterwards Richmond entered the city and lodged there for the night. The local legend tells how Richmond and Stanley met privately that night at Elford, four miles from Lichfield, and completed the treacherous compact by which Richard was overthrown. Next day Richmond's army moved onwards into Leicestershire and the Royal forces moved from Nottingham to meet him. They came together at Bosworth, and everyone knows how on Bosworth field the treacherous policy was effective. Before the hosts met, Stanley and his men deserted to the enemy, and in the first onslaught the Earl of Northumberland followed suit, and Richard, seeing that the day was lost and crying, "Treason, Treason," rushed into the thick of the fight, and fighting fell.

Some fifty years later, in the religious persecutions under Queen Mary, Lichfield had a part. Ralph Bayne (or Bane), appointed bishop in 1554, has been strongly condemned for his cruelty and persecution, which culminated in the burning of two protestants at Coventry, one of them for arguing in Lichfield that a priest had no power of forgiveness of sin. Fifty years later again, in 1611, Richard Neill, another bishop, was concerned in burning, in the Market Square of Lichfield, one Edward Wightman, of Burton-on-Trent, an "obstinate and incorrigible heretick," who held certain "heretical, execrable and unheard-of opinions."

In 1642 the most interesting and important phase in the history of Lichfield opens. The death-struggle between parliament and crown, which commenced

under Hampden and Pym in 1640, had reached its height, and only blood could quench the fires of hate. In October, 1642, the King was at Wolverhampton, from whence he issued an order to his "trusty and wel-beloved inhabitants of the Citty of Leitchfield" to bring all their weapons, offensive and defensive, into the town hall, together with any coin, plate, or jewellery they might happen to have. When this order was laid before a meeting of the citizens, one, Elisha Froggatt, rose and proposed an humble address to the King, showing that his loyal citizens wanted to be left alone, to have no part or lot in any fighting, and to keep their money and arms. But the people would have no such temporising. Sir Richard Dyott denounced the "scurril knaves and rebels," and called for volunteers for the King's cause, from whom he formed a troop of Lichfield volunteers, and a garrison for the Cathedral Close. At the time of the order above-mentioned Charles had but a handful of men, but trusty Cavaliers flocked to his standard from all parts of the country, as from Lichfield, and at the first battle, at Edgehill, where the Lichfield lads fought with remarkable bravery, the day ended on a drawn fight, which was really a great moral victory for the King. The successes at Oxford, Reading, and Brentford changed the whole of the King's prospects, and his enemies found that they had to deal with a powerful organisation. Therefore, at Lichfield, the Parliamentarians commenced a close siege.

The siege of Lichfield began early in 1643, when the Parliamentary forces "sat down before the City" and sang the last four verses of the hundred-and-forty-ninth Psalm with an earnestness and vigour born of conviction of the justice of their cause. Lord Brooke, the leader of the besiegers, then prayed that God would give some visible proof of whether He was for or against them, a prayer which was answered (at least so said the Cavaliers) on St. Chad's day, March 2nd, as is recorded in doggerel rhyme to the effect that :—

fanatick Brooke

The fair Cathedral spoiled and took ;  
But, thanks to Heaven and good St. Chad,  
A guerdon meet the spoiler had.

The writer of this rhyme is regardless of literary perspective; for in reality Lord Brooke did not live to take the Cathedral, but received his "guerdon" in the shape of a bullet from the long piece of one "Dumb" Dyott, a brother of Sir Richard, at the beginning of the siege. As one section of local historians maintains that this shot was a most difficult one, and that Dumb Dyott was "a very Captain Ross or David Crockett" at shooting, while another section says that the shot glanced from the lintel of a door, I will not try to say which is the correct version of the event. There is even a third version of the story current amongst those who have sneaking sympathies with the Roundheads, which was told to me by a gardener somewhat thus:—"You see, this Dumb Dyott saw Lord Brooke go into a house, in the morning, to a meeting; and knew that he would come out in an hour or two by the same door. So he got a big gun that was on the battlements, and that carried about half-a-hundredweight of slugs, levelled it carefully to cover the doorway, piled some big stones on it to keep it from shifting, and so that it would not kick, and sat down to wait. When Lord Brooke came to the door Dyott let fly, and of course, killed his lordship."

Whatever may be the truth of the case, Lord Brooke was killed by a shot from Dumb Dyott, who was posted on the great spire of the Cathedral, and the distance of the shot, measured in 1891, is given as 185 yards, 1 foot, 3 inches. The arquebuse with which the shot is said to have been fired is still preserved at Trevor Hall; and a tablet with the following inscription now marks the notable doorway, in Dam Street.

March 2, 1643. Lord Brooke, a general of the Parliament forces, preparing to besiege the Close of Lichfield, then garrisoned for King Charles the First, received his death-wound on the spot beneath this inscription, by a shot in the forehead, from Mr. Dyott, a gentleman who had placed himself on the battlements of the great steeple to annoy the besiegers.

The siege was continued by Sir John Gell, who made good play with his guns and succeeded in batter-

ing down the central spire of the Cathedral. He made every effort to effect an entrance into the Close, even using the wives, children, and apprentices of the defenders as shields for his own men. As a last resource he fetched a mortar, a very terrific instrument, from Coventry, but its bark was worse than its bite, for most of its bombs went wide or fell into the Minster Pool, from which one or two of them have since been obtained and may be seen in the public museum. At length the defenders were worn out, and surrendered on honourable conditions.

And now began a bad time for the Cathedral, the first which had fallen into the hands of the Parliamentarians. They were not content with the destruction already wrought, but smashed the stained windows, battered down the statues, stripped the lead from the roof, and the brasses from the tombs, and burned the registers. They stabled horses in the Cathedral, and each day hunted a cat through the aisles. And to crown their desecration they draped a calf and gave it a mock baptism at the font. Everything that was of value was carried away, and everything that could be broken was utterly destroyed. Even the bells and the organs were broken up.

But the Royalists were not content to leave Lichfield in such ungodly hands, so in April, 1643, the second siege was commenced by Prince Rupert, who in a few days reduced the garrison to a surrender.

In 1645 Lichfield was three times visited by the King in person, who stayed one or more nights in the Close on each occasion.

In March, 1646, the King's affairs began to look serious, and the Close at Lichfield was again invested by the forces of the Parliament. The defence appears to have been conducted with great gallantry and could have been continued much longer than it was, but it was found that the King's cause was utterly desperate and so a surrender was made on honourable terms. These terms, or "articles" were printed by Edward Husband, Printer to the Honourable House of Commons in 1646, and a verbatim copy of the conditions, with a

fac-simile of the front page as originally printed, will be found as an appendix at the end of the book.

On the final triumph of the Parliamentarians the total demolition of the Cathedral was decided upon and in great part carried out.

At the Restoration, Bishop Hackett was appointed to the see, and at once threw his whole soul into the work of restoring the ruin. People of every condition were pressed into the service and contributed according to their means. King Charles II. headed the subscription list with a hundred goodly timber trees, the bishop gave nearly £1700 of his own money, the choir-men made a collection, the city made a collection, and even the poor villagers of the diocese contributed their mites. For eight years the work was continued and it was a noble edifice that was re-consecrated in December 1669.

William Lloyd, bishop of Lichfield in 1688, was one of the famous "seven bishops" who dared to sign a protest against the "declaration" of James the Second, and who were in consequence put on trial for libel at the King's Bench, and acquitted by a jury which was packed by their enemies, but which dared not return a verdict in defiance of the popular wish.

From this time the affairs of Lichfield went on quietly and soberly. Many notable men went out from her to do service for their country; many notable men held positions in the Cathedral and brought honour to the place of their labours, but I can hardly speak of them in detail here.

I will merely mention George Augustus Selwyn, the ideal Missionary Bishop, and an example of the truest form of "muscular Christianity," who gave up his beloved missionary labour to accept the see of Lichfield, which he held from 1868 to his death in 1878.





## CHAPTER II.

## THE TOUR OF THE CITY.

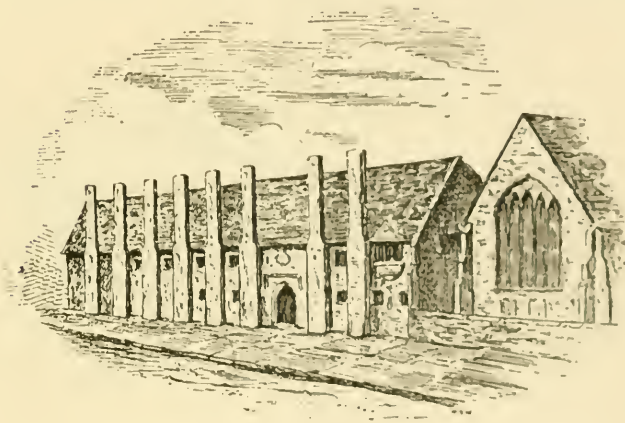
AS we stand in the door-way of the **City Station** and look straight forward over the trees and houses, we see the graceful spires of the Cathedral, which have been well named, "The Ladies of the Valley." The building of which they are the crowning beauties is our ultimate goal, but to reach it we will take a circuitous route, for after we once reach the Cathedral we shall not be likely to wish to leave it to ramble round the City. Let us, therefore, turn immediately to the *left*, and a few yards will bring us into **St. John's Street**, in which, almost opposite to us, lies the first object of interest, **St. John's Hospital**, more commonly known as "the old men's alms-houses." It is a curious old building, erected in 1495 on the site of a Priory of John the Baptist, supposed to have been founded early in the thirteenth century (see next page).

The hospital maintains thirteen old men, and those who are curious to see the front of the building may go through the door-way shown in our sketch, and through a vaulted hall-way into the court-yard, from which they can generally obtain admission to the hospital chapel.

Across the road from the Hospital is a large square house known as **Yeomanry House**, from the fact that it has long been the residence of the commanding officer of the local Yeomanry. A few yards nearer the City, and on the same side as Yeomanry House, but standing back some little distance from the road is the

**Grammar School**, one of the many scholastic foundations of Edward VI. The present building only dates from 1850, and is not particularly noteworthy, but in the old Grammar School many remarkable men were educated. Amongst others were Addison, Elias Ashmole (collector of the Ashmolean Museum), Dr. Samuel Johnson, and David Garrick.

Further along St. John's Street, and on the *left* hand side, is the **City Clock Tower**, recently erected to tell the time of day and to serve as a key-house for



St. John's Hospital and Church.

the water-mains ; and just beyond again is the **Friary**, a Franciscan establishment, and necessarily one of the earliest Franciscan buildings in England ; for it was built in 1229, and the Franciscans only reached this country in 1224. The place is now a private house, but it still bears the name of The Friary, and portions of the old building still remain (see overleaf). The most interesting of these is a monument to a certain Richard, a merchant (Ricard. Mercator), which is built into one of the walls. Close to here is the Lichfield branch of the National Provincial Bank.

Retracing our steps a few yards we will turn into **Bore Street**. At the corner of Bore Street and St. John's Street is an interesting old building known as **Minors' School**, a charity school built in 1660 by one Thomas Minors, a citizen of Lichfield (see opposite page).

Keeping along the *left* hand side of Bore Street, a few steps will bring us opposite to **St. James' Hall**, a building erected some twenty years ago, on the site of the old theatre, and serving the inhabitants of Lichfield as theatre, auction room, and political meeting house, all in one. A little further along on the same side, is the **General Post Office**, next to which is an



The Friary.

interesting old **Elizabethan House**, in fine preservation (see page 20).

A stone's-throw further along Bore Street are the **Guildhall and Police Station**, but before reaching them we may turn off sharply to the *left* into **Bread-market Street**, in which is **St. Mary's Church**. This is the third church of the name upon the same site. The present tower and spire were built on to the old church in 1855, in memory of the late vicar, the Rev. H. G. Lonsdale, and the church itself was built in 1870 in memory of the late bishop Lonsdale. Here we pass the "Three Crowns," a notable hostelry, much fre-

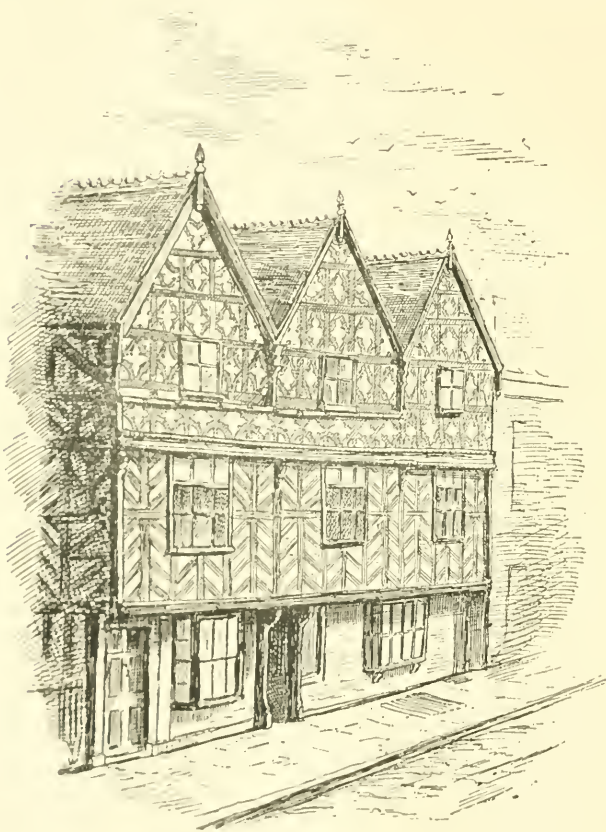
quented by Dr. Johnson, and so into the market-place where on Fridays an open market is held, though that same market has fallen from its past importance and is now but a very retail affair as compared with times past. Looking upon this **Butter Market** is the **Corn Exchange**, a place of importance to the inhabitants of Lichfield, but of small interest to sight-seers. Standing in the open market is **Johnson's Monument**, erected to the memory of the great Doctor in 1838. Round the pedestal are scenes from the life of Johnson, two of them showing evidence of his youthful infirmities, for



Minors' School.

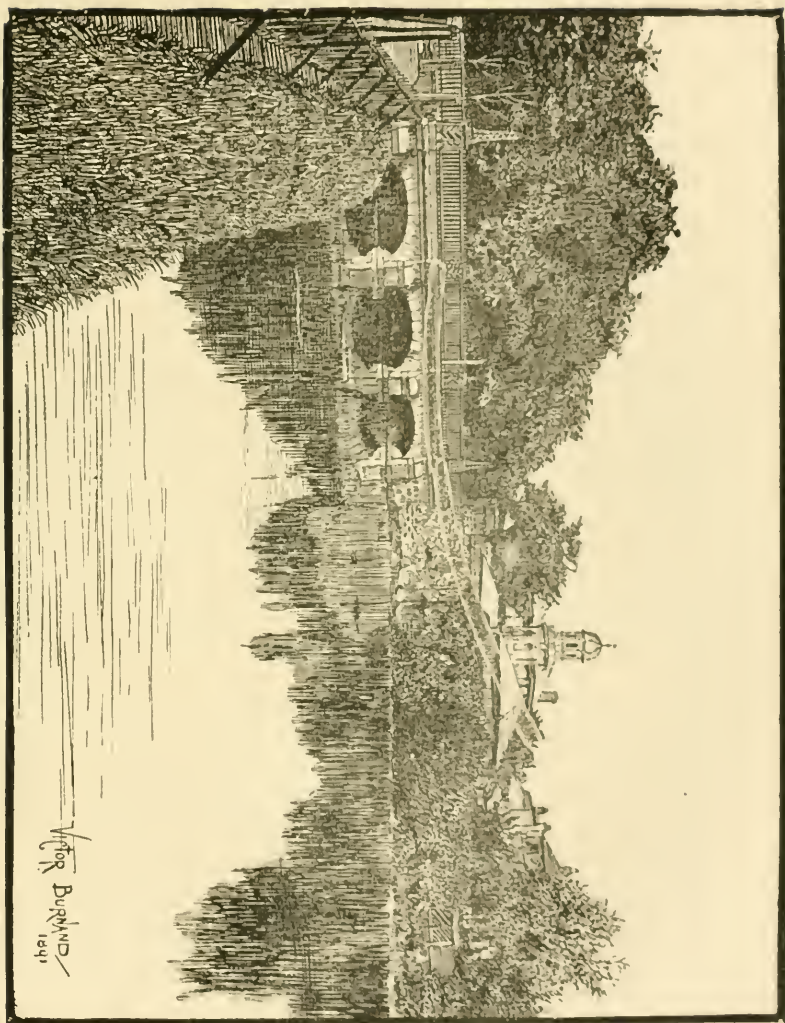
in one he is being carried to school by his lustier class-mates, and in the other he sits on his father's shoulders to hear a preaching. **Johnson's House** is just behind the statue and close by the Three Crowns. Here Michael Johnson, the Doctor's father, carried on his book-selling business, opening a stall in the market on Fridays, and shifting that same stall to neighbouring markets on other days of the week. Everyone knows the story of Dr. Johnson's youthful disobedience, and of his penance in maturer years when he stood bare-

headed, in the rain. The disobedience was a refusal to attend Uttoxeter market with the book-stall, and it was in Uttoxeter market-place that the penitential abase-



Elizabethan House in Bore Street.

ment was gone through, as is represented on one of the panels of the monument. The Johnson house is but



The Free Library and Museum, from the Minster Pool.



little altered since the time of the bookseller—a slight matter of changed door-steps and step-rail and perhaps of the framing of the windows—and any native will be proud to point out the house (see page 57).

From the Market Place let us turn into **Dam Street**, and along it until we nearly reach the Minster Pool, when we shall see over the door of one of the houses on the *right*, the **tablet** testifying that on that spot “fanatick Brooke” met his destiny, as is related in the “Brief History” (see page 13). On the opposite side of the way we should not fail to notice the **School of Art**, but I fear that it is but scant attention we shall give to such a modern institution, for we have caught a near view of the fair Cathedral and of the trees of the Close, and are but little minded for Art Schools. From here it is but a step into the shady Close itself, across the bridge and past the white-winged swans. But we had better not make that step just yet. Let us rather turn to the *left*, through the little iron wicket on this side the Minster Pool and saunter along the bank to the other end, admiring the tall graceful poplars and the taller and even more graceful spires as they stand out against the blue above, or are mirrored in the blue beneath. Along this path are numberless picturesque arrangements of the taper spires, with changing foregrounds of green trees and red roofs, and one of the prettiest of them is given in the frontispiece, “Minster Spires.”

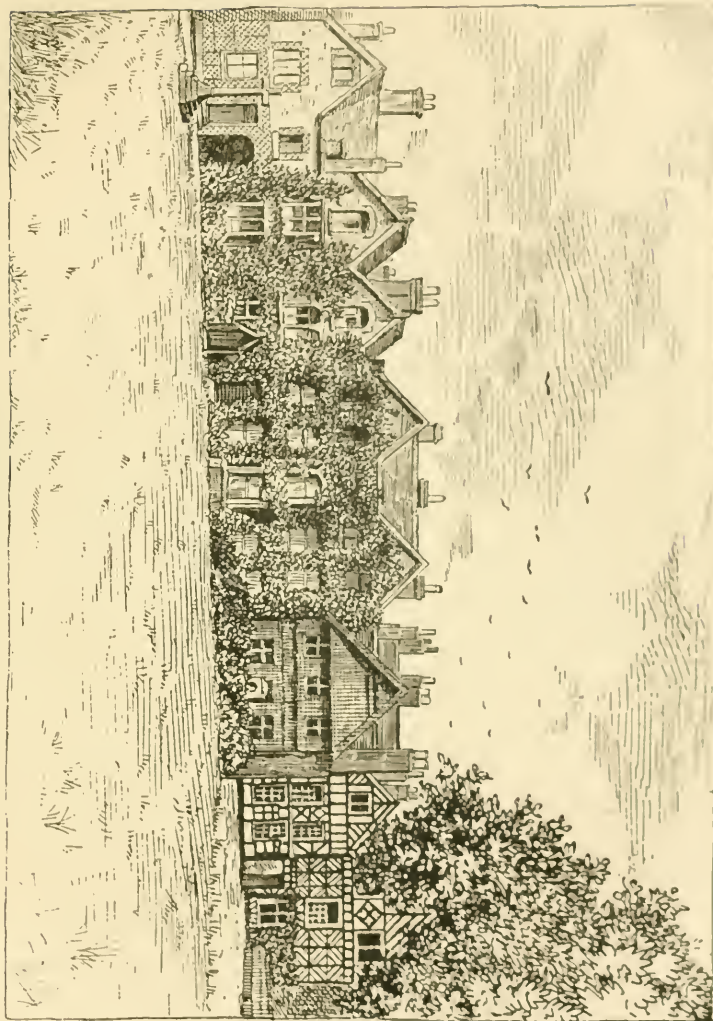
At the other end of the pool walk we see the **Free Library and Museum**, with the pool bridge for foreground, and a pretty picture they make. The grounds around the Museum were formerly an osier bed, and still more anciently a part of the system of pools. The Museum is open free daily from 10-0 a.m. to 4-0 p.m. and the reading room from 9-0 a.m. to 9-0 p.m. In the Museum are several minor Johnson relics, including the shoe-buckles of the great doctor, and his table set, consisting of a knife, a two-prong fork, and a spoon of pot. There is likewise a shell that dropped into the Minster Pool during the Siege and that was fished out recently, and sundry other relics of the time of war,

Leaving the Museum, turn to the *left* up Beacon Street, and a few doors away, on the same side of the street, we find the **Old Women's Hospital** or alms-house. The inscription over the door states that

*This Hospital for fifteen Women  
was founded by  
Thos. Milley, D.D.,  
Canon Residentiary of the Cath. Church of Lichfield.  
A.D. 1504.*

A little further up Beacon Street, and still on the *left* hand side, is a large white building known as the **White Hall**. It is now a private residence, but at one time it was a famous hostelry, called the Coach and Horses, and a favourite rendezvous of Dick Turpin and his highwaymen. The house was then kept by Judith Jackson, who was famed as a beauty, and who was also a powerful and unscrupulous woman, an efficient ally of Turpin and his men. From the cellars of the inn an underground passage ran some distance, and was popularly believed to terminate at St. Chad's Church. That it went so far is extremely unlikely, and what was its object or termination will probably never be known, for a few years ago the late owner of the White Hall caused the portion under that house to be filled up, and without having the passage explored through its whole length.

Returning along Beacon Street turn to the *left* nearly opposite the Museum, into the **Cathedral Close**, noticing as we do so a portion of the old Close Wall that still exists. Once inside the Close we are tempted to leave all minor matters and devote all our attention to the Cathedral itself, but we should first notice the curious old half-timbered houses of the Vicars' Close on the west, the Theological College on the south, and the



The Vicars' Close.



Bishop's Palace on the north, and the numerous residences that surround the quiet spot (see page 25).

Here we will break our Tour of the City to examine thoroughly the exterior and interior of the Cathedral (see Chap. iii., iv.), after which:—

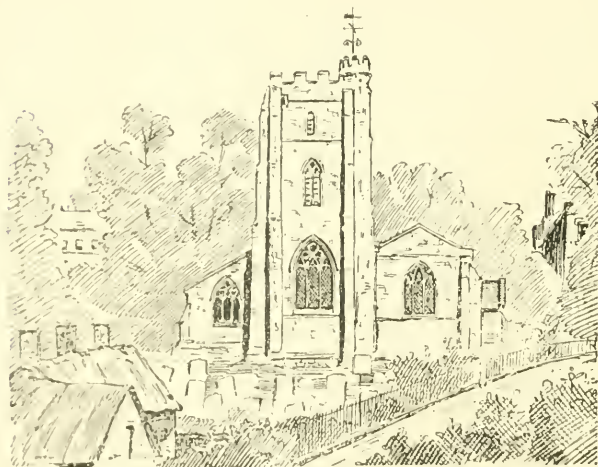
Leaving the Minster Close at the south east corner and walking a few yards towards Dam Street, we see on the *left* the entrance to **Stowe Pool Walk**, which runs along the side of the pool. Let us follow it eastward as we are allowed to do. A footpath in the fields outside, on the north of the Pool, will take us to the same spot if for any reason the Pool walk is closed. A few hundred yards along this field path it is joined at right angles by another path or lane, and close to the junction is all that remains of "**Johnson's Willow**." Dr. Johnson was very fond of this field walk, and greatly admired a fine willow tree that grew near this point. Whenever he visited Lichfield he made a pilgrimage to the tree, so that it became connected with his name. In 1829 the original tree was blown down, but pious hands planted some of its twigs, one of which grew to noble size. In 1881 this second willow was destroyed by storm, and all that now remains of it is a fragment of the riven trunk, but again slips were planted, and no doubt a few years more will see another goodly Johnson willow in the room of its ancestors. A few yards up the lane that runs from the Pool are some old cottages, known as "**The Parchment House**," where Michael Johnson started the manufacture of parchment.

I previously mentioned that the water of Lichfield was carried to Burton for brewing purposes. From the Stowe Pool pipes are laid, not only to Burton, but also to Wednesbury, Walsall, Tipton, and other places.

At the end of the Stowe Pool we come out into a road, at the opposite side of which is **St. Chad's Church** (also called Stowe Church). The main part of the building is supposed to date from A.D. 1300—the tower some fifty years later—and in the wall of the north side of the tower may be seen traces of the existence of a two storey building known as St. Chad's Cell. Close to the church on the north is the **Well of St.**

**Chad**, of which so many miraculous stories used to be told; and the water of which is still believed to have great qualities.

From St. Chad's Church we may return along Stowe Street on the opposite side of the Pool to that by which we approached; and bearing to the *left* up George Lane, reach Green Hill, and so to **St. Michael's Church**, and to its large churchyard, covering some seven acres. At this church is to be seen a venerable and interesting monument to William



St. Chad's Church.

de Walton, who died in the 14th century. It represents him in the quaint costume of the period. On Green Hill is held the annual Gala, a degenerate survival of the Militia review of former days. As befits a city of Lichfield's antiquity, the gala is kept up with great enthusiasm. Thousands of visitors flock into the City, the citizens display decorations of garlands and bunting, and there are all the usual preparations for a procession, a feast and a fair, so that Whit Monday is a merry, busy day.



From photo by]

Lichfield Cathedral

[W. Ethelbert Henry, C.F.,





## CHAPTER III.

## THE CATHEDRAL.

## THE EXTERIOR.

## DIMENSIONS.—

|                                                      |               |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total length (exterior).....                         | 403 feet.     |
| Total length (interior).....                         | 370 feet.     |
| Length of Nave .....                                 | 173 feet.     |
| Breadth of Nave .....                                | 65 ft. 6 in.  |
| Breadth of Transept.....                             | 148 ft. 6 in. |
| Height of Vaulting .....                             | 57 feet.      |
| Height of Central Spire (from floor to top of cross) | 268 ft. 6 in. |
| Height of West Spires (from the floor) .....         | 192 feet.     |

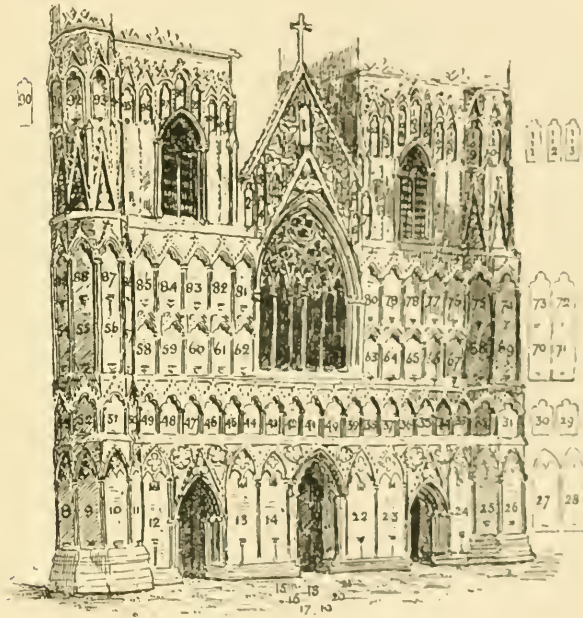
AS we enter the Cathedral Close from the west (see page 27) we may well pause for a moment to admire alike the noble proportions and the beauty of detail and elaboration of the west front. The absolute dates of the commencement and finishing of this portion, as indeed of all the older portions of the Cathedral, are unknown, but there seems good evidence that the west front was in building from about 1280 to 1320 or thereabout, and that some portions lingered unfinished and incomplete until the later part of the 14th century. A good deal of the actual outer work, as seen to-day, only dates from 1820, when many of the effigies and architectural details were restored in Roman cement. The central window of decorated work was put in in 1869.

The names of the numerous statues that adorn the niches may be of interest to many, and the little numbered plan, used in connection with the following list, will enable the visitor to find them. The first

seven numbers are rather difficult to trace, owing to the smallness of the sketch, but No. 1 will be found immediately over the central window, 2, 3 and 4 are to the left of the top of the same window, and 5, 6 and 7 to the right. Then, descending to the ground, 8 is on the north-west buttress and the numbers read straight along to the end, resuming on the next higher tier.

|                              |                           |                  |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Christ                    | 35. Ethelwulf             | 74. Bp. Lonsdale |
| 2. Moses                     | 36. Egbert                | 75. Bp. Hackett  |
| 3. Gabriel                   | 37. Offa                  | 76. St. Michael  |
| 4. Uriel                     | 38. Ethelred, King        | 77. Zephaniah    |
| 5. St. Michael               | of Mercia                 | 78. Jonah        |
| 6. St. Raphael               | 39. Wulfhere              | 79. Hosea        |
| 7. Elijah                    | 40. Peada                 | 80. Isaiah       |
| 8. St. Cyprian               | 41. St. Chad              | 81. Jeremiah     |
| 9. St. Bartholomew           | 42. Richard II.           | 82. Amos         |
| 10. St. Simon                | 43. Edward III.           | 83. Nahum        |
| 11. St. James the Less       | 44. Edward II.            | 84. Zechariah    |
| 12. St. Thomas               | 45. Edward I.             | 85. St. Gabriel  |
| 13. St. Philip               | 46. Henry III.            | 86. Solomon      |
| 14. St. Andrew               | 47. John                  | 87. St. Helena   |
| 15. St. John                 | 48. Richard I.            | 88. David        |
| 16.                          | 49. Henry II.             | 89. St. Editha   |
| 17. St. Mary Magdalene       | 50. Stephen               | 90. Unknown      |
| 18. Madonna and Child        | 51. Henry I.              | 91. "            |
| 19. Mary, wife of Cleophas   | 52. William Rufus         | 92. Aaron        |
| 20.                          | 53. William the Conqueror | 93. Samuel       |
| 21. St. Peter                | 54.                       | 94. Hannah       |
| 22. St. Paul                 | 55. St. Mark              | 95. Unknown      |
| 23. St. Matthew              | 56. Queen Victoria        | 96. Deborah      |
| 24. St. James                | 57. St. Luke              | 97. Rachel       |
| 25. St. Jude                 | 58. St. Uriel             | 98. Rebekah      |
| 26. St. Stephen              | 59. Malachi               | 99. Sarah        |
| 27. St. Clement              | 60. Habakkuk              | 100. Unknown     |
| 28. St. Werburgha            | 61. Obadiah               | 101. Eve         |
| 29. Edward the Confessor     | 62. Daniel                | 102. Adam        |
| 30. Canute                   | 63. Ezekiel               | 103. Abel        |
| 31. Edgar                    | 64. Joel                  | 104. Abraham     |
| 32. Alfred the Great         | 65. Micah                 | 105. Isaac       |
| 33. Ethelred, King of Wessex | 66. Haggai                | 106. Jacob       |
| 34. Ethelbert                | 67. St. Raphael           | 107. Melchisedec |
|                              | 68. Bp. Clinton           | 108. Enoch       |
|                              | 69. Bp. Patteshull        | 109. Methuselah  |
|                              | 70. Bp. Langton           | 110. Noah        |
|                              | 71.                       | 111. Daniel      |
|                              | 72.                       | 112. Job         |
|                              | 73. Bp. Selwyn            | 113. Shem        |

Four only, of all this list, are the original old stone figures that remain from before the Commonwealth. They are Nos. 90, 91, 95, and 100. Almost every one of the figures is accompanied by a personal emblem, several of which, especially those connected with the historical characters, are very interesting. Full details, with historical notes on a few of the more



obscure, will be found in a very useful "Hand Guide," published by Mr. A. C. Lomax, and obtainable in the Cathedral.

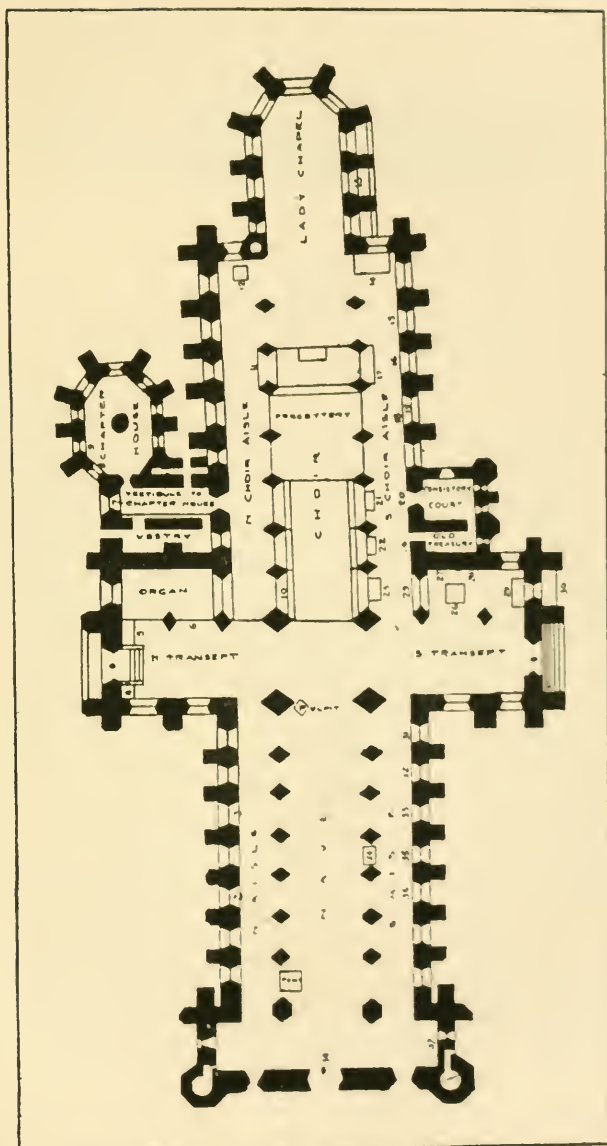
There are three elaborate door-ways in the west front, of which the central is the most ornate. The iron work on the upper part of the central doors is of great age.

Passing round to the south of the Cathedral, the

buildings of the College are in front of us, across the green sward of the Close. The south door-way claims attention. Over it are figures in Roman cement representing Christ in the centre, with St. Chad, St. James, and St. John the Baptist on the one hand, and the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. John on the other. Near this door (No. 30 on plan) is an ancient tomb of unknown date. On the west corner of the consistory court is a figure of St. Chad, and on the east corner one of Godfrey de Bouillon, given a year or two back by the lodge of Masonic Knights Templars, that bears his name. Further along, on a buttress of the choir, is an ancient unknown female figure, about the preservation of which from the rage of the Parliamentarians, various theories are current. Passing along to the Lady Chapel, we may notice three small mortuary chapels, restored in memory of Bishop Selwyn, the centre one of which is occupied with a marble tomb to his memory. This we shall better see from inside. The niches of the Lady Chapel are filled with statues of female saints, namely:—Rebecca, Elizabeth, Rachel, Phebe, Miriam, Lydia, Deborah, Martha, Rizpah, Mary of Bethany, Naomi, and Dorcas, all with distinctive emblems.

Passing round to the north side, and round the chapter house, we reach the north door, which, like the rest of the Cathedral, is well worthy of examination in detail. It dates from 1240, and was restored in 1881 in memory of the late Mrs. Bickersteth. From here we may pass round again to the west front, and there enter the Cathedral for an examination of the interior.





Plan of Cathedral.





## CHAPTER IV.

## THE CATHEDRAL.

## INTERIOR.

LET us now enter the Cathedral by the west door, and, standing at the end of the nave, endeavour to fully appreciate the beauty and symmetry of the noble building. It will at once be noticed that the choir and Lady Chapel are not in direct line continuation of the nave, in fact, there is a difference of five feet between the actual centre of the end of the Lady Chapel and the position it would have occupied if the centre line of the nave had been directly continued.

The font (page 39) is a very beautiful piece of work in alabaster, Caen stone, and choice marbles. It was presented to the Cathedral by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Howard, widow of the late Dean Howard, and was originally intended to stand on two or three steps. Lowering it to only one step somewhat detracts from its beauty of proportion and causes it to look somewhat squat. This is observable enough to anyone who sees the font, though our illustration, owing to the necessity of taking the photograph at close quarters, gives an exaggerated idea of the height.

In the north-west corner of the nave is a small stained window, representing the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, and erected to the memory of Bishop Lonsdale. On the left of this window is a memorial tablet to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and on the

right a tablet to the memory of Canon Seward, his wife, and daughter Sarah, placed here by Ann Seward, the poetess, for whom the following inscription was written by Sir Walter Scott.

ANN SEWARD,  
Died March 25th, 1809; Aged 66.

By her order this monument is erected to the Memory of  
her Father,  
The Rev. THOMAS SEWARD, M.A.,  
Canon-Residentiary of this Cathedral,  
Who Died March 4th, 1790; Aged 81.

Of her Mother,  
ELIZABETH (his wife),  
(Daughter of the Rev. John Hunter),  
Who Died July 31st, 1780; Aged 66.

And of her Sister,  
SARAH (their younger Daughter),  
Who Died June 13th, 1764; Aged 20.

" Amid these aisles, where once his precepts shewed,  
The Heaven-ward pathway which in life he trod,  
This simple tablet marks a Father's bier,  
And those he loved in life, in death, are near,  
For him, for them, a daughter bade it rise,  
Memorial of domestic charities.  
Still would you know why o'er the marble spread,  
In female grace the willow droops her head?  
Why on her branches silent and unstrung,  
The minstrel harp is emblamatic hung?  
What poet's voice lies smothered here in dust,  
Till wak'd to join the chorus of the just?  
Lo, one brief line an answer sad supplies,  
Honour'd, belov'd, and mourn'd, here Seward lies,  
Her worth, her warmth of heart, our sorrows say,  
Go seek her genius in her living lay."

Passing along the north aisle of the nave, the third window (marked 2 on plan) and the brasses beneath it were placed by the 38th (Staffordshire) Regiment, in memory of their comrades who fell in the Peninsula and other campaigns. The colours which they bore in the Peninsula and in the Crimea are hung at the sides of the window. No. 3 is a window and brass to Canon Madan and his wife and children: the subjects of the window being Faith, Hope, and Charity.



The Font.  
Photo by W. Ethelbert Henry.



The pulpit, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, is a handsome example of wrought metal work, enriched with enamels, coloured marbles, and Derbyshire spars. In front is a bronze group representing the scene when Peter defended the Apostles against the charge of drunkenness, at the time of the Pentecostal outpouring of the Spirit.

The choir screen is another piece of wrought metal work of great delicacy and beauty, enriched with carnelian, onyx, and ivory.

Turning into the north transept, in the position marked 4 on the plan we find part of an old monument to Dean Heywode. It dates from the end of the 15th century, and is the oldest but two of the known monuments. On the other side of the door is a recent monument, a recumbent figure of Archdeacon Hes. Over the north transept door is a marble to Dean Woodhouse, above which, again until recently, was a window given by Dean Woodhouse. At the time of writing, this is being replaced by five early English lancet windows, the subjects of which have not yet been decided.

The organ screen (6) is a light iron grill, erected to the memory of the officers and men of the 80th Regiment who died in Zululand. The design consists primarily of assegais and shields, the strapping of the latter being represented by the names of the fallen soldiers.

Passing into the north choir aisle, immediately on our right (10) is the keyboard of the organ, a magnificent instrument recently built by Messrs. Hill & Son, of York Road, London. It contains all the latest improvements, with mechanism of the most modern character, and is considered one of the most perfect and effective organs in the country.

Let us pass from the north choir aisle, through the screen, into the presbytery and choir, where there is an immense amount of beautiful detail that ought to be inspected under the guidance of a verger. The fine wrought iron screens by which the presbytery is enclosed are well worthy of notice. The pavement, of

stone and marble mosaic, illustrates in circular compartments various scenes in the history of Lichfield, viz., Consecration of St. Chad; St. Chad's journey to Lichfield; Removal of St. Chad's relics to the site of Cathedral; and procession to the first service after the Restoration. At the corners of the compartments are represented the Cathedral's benefactors, namely:—1st comp., Oswy, Diuma, Wulfhere, Jaruman. 2nd comp., Ethelred, Saxulf, Offa, Higbert. 3rd comp., King Stephen, Bishop Clinton, Henry III., Langton. 4th comp., Charles I., Bishop Hackett, Queen Victoria, Bishop Lonsdale.

The reredos is an exceptionally fine work in alabaster, marbles and coloured stones. Almost the whole of the material is the product of the diocese, and the design is by Sir Gilbert Scott. The centre compartment represents the Ascension, and beneath is the emblematical figure of the Lamb. At the sides are the emblems of the four Evangelists, and the screen is finished on both sides by open arcade-work in alabaster and marble.

The sedilia on the south side of the altar are canopied with richly-carved freestone, which is held to have been originally the canopy of the old choir screen, though it has been asserted that it was the canopy of St. Chad's shrine.

The six pillars of the choir have each a carved figure. The one nearest the nave on the north side represents St. Peter, next the Virgin Mary, and next Mary Magdalene; on the south side are St. Philip, St. James, and St. Christopher. The choir stalls are in oak, beautifully carved by Mr. Evans, of Ellaston. He was a cousin of George Eliot, and is supposed to have been the original of "Seth" in Adam Bede.

Returning through the presbytery to the north choir aisle, we should notice the pillar opposite the bishop's throne. One side of it is in the Early English style (1200), and the other side in the late decorated, showing where the junction was made when the Cathedral was enlarged in 1325. Nearly opposite this, on the north wall, may be seen the depression from which one of

the old brasses was torn away by the Parliamentarians.

Entering the vestibule of the Chapter house it is interesting to notice the double arcade of pillars lining the west side of the vestibule, the interior proportions of which are very effective when viewed from one end. Some of the bosses of this arcade are very curious, for instance, the first two represent respectively squirrels gnawing a nut, and a man's head with animals whispering into the ears. Many of these bosses have been mutilated, which is the case all through the Cathedral. The double door-way of the Chapter house is very fine, a large arch of detached mouldings, between which the space is filled with dog-tooth work, spans the two doors. The foliated door-heads, and the rich capitals of the side pillars combine to form a very perfect piece of work.

The Chapter house is an elongated octagon, with a fine vaulted roof springing from a central column with elaborately worked capital. The room is surrounded with an arcade of columns, most of the bosses of which have been restored, but the bosses on each side of the principal seat are originals, and represent animals and birds very curiously intermixed with foliage. Over the door-way is an ancient and dilapidated fresco representing the Assumption, which has only recently been discovered.

The library is immediately above the Chapter house, which it resembles in general shape, with the same style of central pillar and vaulting. But the room is less lofty, its decoration is plainer, and it has no arcade. Yet to many people the library will be as interesting as any part of the Cathedral; for here, reverently and securely kept in glass-topped cases, are a number of very ancient and valuable illuminated books and smaller manuscripts. By far the most important of these is the manuscript known as St. Chad's Book, said to date from the beginning of the eighth century, and spoken of as the finest illuminated version of the Gospels next to the Book of Kells. There is an interesting collection of Bibles, including many curiosities, such as the "treacle" and "breeches"

Bibles, and a number of books that formerly belonged to celebrated Lichfield citizens. Amongst others is the book which Dr. Johnson used as the basis for his celebrated dictionary, and which is marked all through with lines and notes. No. 11 is the altar-tomb of Bishop Lonsdale; the statue by G. F. Watts, the painter; and the tomb designed by Sir Gilbert Scott.

The next object of interest (No. 12) is the beautiful white marble monument of Bishop Ryder, by Chantrey. It is one of the sculptor's latest works, and the beauty and humility of the pose, delicacy of the flesh modelling, and masterly arrangement of the drapery, all mark it as an effort of the highest genius, though considered inferior to the "sleeping children" which we shall notice later, and which, as Chantrey's earliest notable work, did much to make his name. It is only just to the sculptor to state that the bishop's monument was originally raised higher than it is at present, and that many people consider that lowering it was a mistake.

Here we stand in front of the beautiful Lady Chapel, built in the early years of the fourteenth century, by Walter de Langton, bishop of Lichfield and Lord High Treasurer of England. As a specimen of church architecture it has seldom been equalled. Two of its windows are filled with the arms of Bishops, Deans and other dignitaries, but the remaining seven contain some very rich Flemish stained glass, which was taken from the abbey of Herckenrode, near Liege, in the beginning of the present century, to save it from the depredating French. It was found and purchased for "a mere song" by Sir Brooke Boothby, in 1802, and he generously turned it over to Lichfield Cathedral for what it cost him. The dates in the glass itself are from 1530 to 1540. Most of the subjects are scriptural, and will be recognised, but amongst them are portraits of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, and his sister Humberline, who founded the abbey of Herckenrode, and several other saints and heroes famed in the Netherlands.

In the south wall of the Lady Chapel are three mortuary chapels, in the centre one of which (No. 13) is the monument of Bishop Selwyn, in memory of whom



Bishop Ryder  
Photo by W. Ethelbert Henry.



all three of these chapels were restored, in 1879. The effigy of the missionary bishop is beautifully cut in Derbyshire alabaster, and as seen from the Lady Chapel, with the light falling across it from the window niches in the outer wall, is most effective. The little chapel is adorned with tiles and two frescoes, one representing the bishop's work amongst the Maories, and the other amongst the pitmen in England.

Chantrey's masterpiece, *The Sleeping Children*, stands in the position marked 14 on plan. This remarkable work was executed in 1817 to the memory of the children of the Rev. William Robinson, prebendary of the Cathedral. Behind this monument is a piscina, with an old fresco of the Crucifixion.

The south choir aisle, in which we now stand, is particularly rich in objects of interest. Taking them in order as we approach them, and as marked on the plan, the first is No. 15, the remains of a semi-effigy of Canon Strangeways. There are two others of these semi-effigies in the Cathedral. They consist of separate sculptures of the head and the feet, with the space between occupied by a shield or tablet with the inscription. 16 is the tomb of John Hackett, bishop of Lichfield from 1661 to 1671. No. 17, opposite, is an altar-tomb to Dean Howard, and No. 18 an altar-tomb to Archdeacon Moore, both of which have fine marble effigies designed by H. Armstead, R.A.

No. 19 is a stained window to Bishop Rawle, the subjects being:—*The Vision of St. Paul*, *Christ's appeal to St. Peter*, and *Philip baptising the Ethiopian*. At 20 we find the door of the consistory court, which ought to be entered, as being, perhaps, the oldest part of the building, and certainly not the least interesting. Its very walls bear evidence to the frequent alterations it has undergone. Into them are built portions of arches that begin nowhere and finish nowhere. Walling of different classes and periods, the head of a fire-place built into one side, and many other marks all speak of change. The original purpose of the room is uncertain, but that it has served many purposes in its time cannot be doubted. It is interesting to notice that some few

portions of cannel coal remain in the floor, telling of the old style of coal flooring.

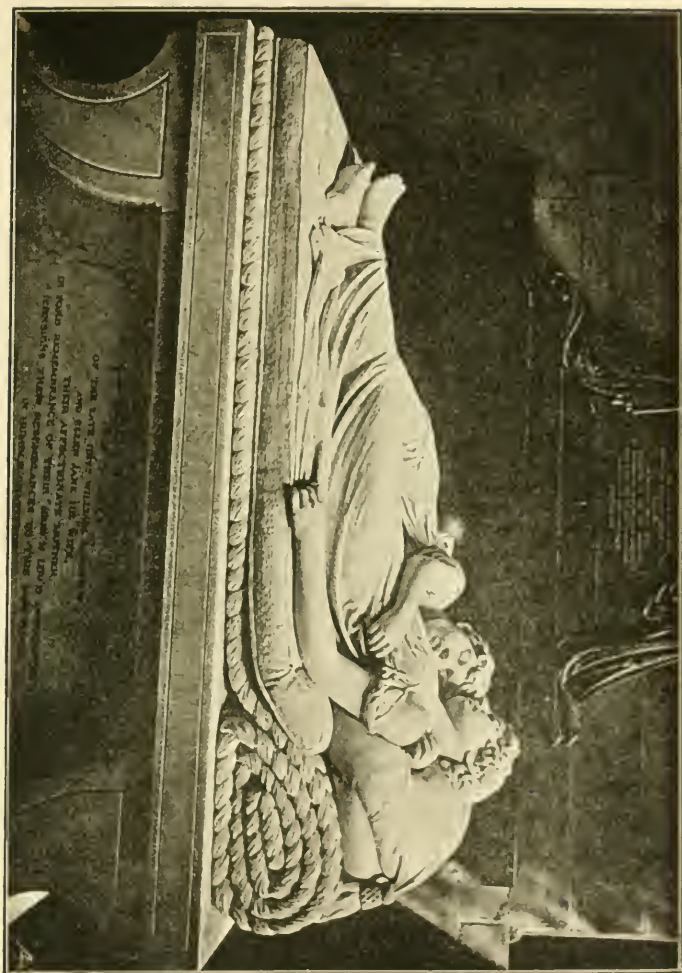
Over the consistory court is a curious stone gallery, usually spoken of as the Minstrels' Gallery, and supposed by some to have been used for the exhibition of relics, which were stored in the Chapel of the Head of St. Chad (now the muniment room) immediately behind the gallery. The old treasury (see plan) is now a general store-room, in which, by leave of the verger, we may see some cannon balls, portions of bombs, and other relics of the siege.

The two oldest monuments in the Cathedral (so far as dates are known) are those marked 21 and 22, with their marble effigies of Bishop Patteshull (died 1241) and Bishop Langton (died 1321) respectively. No. 24, opposite, is another very old altar-tomb, to the memory of Sir John Stanley, who died in 1515. This tomb has recently been considerably restored. Nos. 23 and 25 are the monuments of Archdeacon Hodson, and of his warrior son, Major Hodson, of "Hodson's Horse," who played a conspicuous part in the Indian Mutiny, and whose shooting of the young princes at Delhi was a prompt decisive act which brought the doer much reproach, but saved a further mutiny. Close to No. 25 is a medallion to Erasmus Darwin, with the following inscription.

ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D., F.R.S.,  
Physician, Philosopher, and Poet ;  
Author of the " Zoonomia Botanic Garden " and other Works ;  
A skilful observer of Nature ;  
Vivid in imagination ; indefatigable in research ;  
Original and far-sighted in his views ;  
His speculations were mainly directed to problems which were  
afterwards more successfully solved by his Grandson,

CHARLES DARWIN,  
An inheritor of many of his Characteristics,  
He was Born A.D. 1731, he resided in the city of Lichfield  
from A.D. 1756 to A.D. 1781,  
He Died A.D. 1802, and was Buried at Beardsall, Derbyshire.

His first Wife,  
MARY,  
Daughter of Charles Howard, lies Buried in the Close.



Sleeping Children.  
Photo by W. Ethelbert Henry



Turning now into the south transept, we have, at No. 26, a handsome memorial in the form of an Egyptian tomb, to the 80th (Staffordshire) Regiment, above which hang colours captured from the Sikhs, while the regiment's own old colours hang on the wall behind. 27 and 28 are the medallions to Dr. Samuel Johnson and David Garrick.

The Friends of

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.,

(A Native of Lichfield.)

Erected this Monument, as a tribute of respect to the Memory  
of a man of extensive learning,  
A distinguished Moral Writer, and a Sincere Christian;  
He Died the 13th of December, 1784; Aged 75 Years.

EVA MARIA,

Relict of

DAVID GARRICK, Esq.,

Caused this Monument to be erected to the Memory  
of her beloved Husband,  
Who Died the 20th of January, 1779; Aged 63 Years.  
He had not only the amiable qualities of private life, but such  
astonishing dramatic talents as to well verify the  
observations of his Friend:  
" His death eclipses the gaiety of nations, and impoverishes  
the public stock of harmless pleasure."

And 29 is the monument to Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, one of the most expensive monuments in the Cathedral, having cost no less than £1200. It is an altar-tomb, with top of jasper from the Pyrenees, in which is laid a gilt cross. The edges of the upper slab are studded with lapis lazuli and other costly stones. This monument was erected by Admiral Parker's naval followers and other friends. Above it are some fragments of the Flemish glass from Herckenrode.

The south transept window is filled with figures of saints and evangelists, including both Old Testament and New Testament characters. Of the numerous other memorials in the south transept and its aisle I need not speak in detail, but give the wording of one of the most interesting.

Sacred to the Memory of  
 JOHN SAVILLE,  
 48 Years Vicar-Choral of this Cathedral.  
 Died August 2nd, 1803; Aged 67.

" Once in the heart, cold in yon narrow cell,  
 Did each mild grace, each ardent virtue dwell.  
 Kind aid, kind tears for others want and woe,  
 For others joy, the gratulating glow ;  
 And skill to mark, and eloquence to claim  
 For genius in each art, the palm of fame.  
 Ye choral walls, ye lost the matchless song  
 When the last silence stiffen'd on that tongue.  
 Ah! who may now your pealing anthems raise  
 In soul-pour'd tones of fervent prayer and praise?  
 Saville, thy lips, twice on thy final day,  
 Here breath'd in health and hope the sacred lay ;  
 Short pangs, ere night, their fatal signal gave,  
 Quench'd the bright sun for thee, and op'd the grave !  
 Now, from that graceful form and beaming face,  
 Insatiate worms the lingering likeness chase,  
 But thy pure spirit fled from pains and fears  
 To sinless, changeless, everlasting spheres.  
 Sleep then, pale mortal frame, in yon' low shrine,  
 Till angels wake thee with a note like thine."

In the south aisle the first window (31) is a recent one, to the memory of Helen, wife of Josiah Spode, erected by Messrs. John Hardman & Co., of Birmingham. Its design was suggested by Mrs. Spode's name, Helen. In the dexter base compartment is the creation of the trees. Sinister base, the tree of death; centre light, tree of life, the cross, above which is the brazen serpent, —emblem of the crucifixion. Sinister group, St. Helen holding the cross; dexter group, Christ after the resurrection holding the cross-banner of victory. Above are Saints George and Michael, slaying dragons. No. 32 is a window and brasses to the men of the 64th Regiment who died in the Indian Mutiny, subject: David and Goliath. Nos. 33 and 36 are the remaining semi-effigies of which I previously spoke, one of which is still well preserved. Over 33 is a window (subject: the three Graces) to the memory of Isabella Stephen. No. 35 is a window to the memory of Mary Muckleston, representing three well-known scenes in the life of Jesus. Opposite to

this, on the floor (34), is a very handsome brass, placed by the officers and men of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to the memory of the late Earl of Lichfield. At 37, in the south-west corner, is the window to Dean Howard, the subjects being St. Michael and the Dragon, and St. Chad in the act of Benediction.

Over the west door (38) is a window to Canon Hutchinson, representing the adoration of the Magi, and figures of St. Michael, St. Joseph, and St. Mary.

Having finished our tour, we may well turn round in the spot where we stood at the beginning, and admire in this iconoclastic age, a noble monument to the men who "builded a house for the Lord," delighting to bestow their best treasure, their best labour, and their best brains to make a fit habitation for the glory of the Lord of Hosts. These men believed that labour is prayer, and their sturdy faith, their self-denial, and their noble perseverance, that built our English Cathedrals, are the same qualities that built the English nation and her Empire beyond the seas. May England's sons the whole world over, ever be such men.





## CHAPTER V.

## LOCAL INFORMATION.

## CATHEDRAL DIGNITARIES, etc.

**Bishop** :—Right Rev. the Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D.

**Bishop Suffragan** :—Right Rev. Sir Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, Bart., D.D.

**Assistant Bishop** :—Right Rev. Charles Henry Bromby, D.D.

**Dean** :—Very Rev. Edward Bickersteth, D.D.

**Canons Residentiary** :—Precentor : Rev. G. H. Curteis, M.A.  
Chancellor : Rev. J. G. Lonsdale, M.A. Treasurer : Rev.  
C. Bodington, A.K.C. Rev. Christian Mortimer, M.A.

**Principal of College and Divinity Lecturer** :—Rev. Prebendary Southwell, M.A.

**Chapter Clerk** :—C. Gresley, Esq.

**Priest Vicars** :—Rev. G. T. G. Hayward, M.A. ; Rev. E. Bradley, M.A. ; Rev. D. Jones ; Rev. M. Hardy, M.A.

**Archdeacons** :—(Stafford). Ven. Melville Horne Scott, M.A. (Stoke). Ven. Ernald Lane, M.A. (Salop). Ven. Thomas Bucknall Lloyd, M.A.

**Bishop's Chaplains** :—Rev. M. Mitchell Connor, M.A. ; Rev. Arthur H. Talbot, M.A.

**Bishop's Private Chaplain** :—Rev. T. H. Foster, B.A.

**Bishop's Secretary** :—R. R. Redmayne, Esq., B.A. ; LL.B.

**Chancellor of the Diocese** :—Hon. R. C. Herbert, M.A.

**Registrar of the Diocese, and of the Archdeaconries of Stafford, Stoke-on-Trent and Salop ; and Proctor to the Consistory Court** :—H. C. Hodson, Esq.

**Organist** :—J. B. Lott, Esq., Mus. Bac. Oxon.

**Consulting Architect** :—J. O. Scott, Esq.

**Choristers' Master** :—Mr. Hobley.

**Librarian** :—Rev. Canon Lonsdale.

**Sub-Librarian** :—Mr. S. Wood.

**Principal Verger and Sub-Sacrist.** :—Mr. C. Harradine.

**Second Verger** :—Mr. Thomas Grundy.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

### THE CATHEDRAL.

#### SUNDAYS.

HOLY COMMUNION at 8 a.m. ; MATINS at 10-30.

EVENSONG at 4-0.

On the FIRST and THIRD SUNDAYS of every month there is a Second Celebration of Holy Communion after Matins ; and the Litany is then deferred till 2-30 p.m.

#### WEEK-DAYS.

On and after LADY-DAY till September 29th—Matins at 10-0.

On and after MICHAELMAS DAY till March 25th—Matins at 10-30. Evensong at 4-0 throughout the year.

#### FESTIVALS.

On the GREATER FESTIVALS Holy Communion at 8-0 a.m. ; and a Second Celebration after Matins.

On SAINTS' DAYS and on THURSDAYS Holy Communion at 8-0 a.m. ; excepting the first Thursday in each month, when it is Celebrated after Matins.

**St. Mary's Church**, Bread Market Street.—All seats free. Services :—Sunday, 11-0 a.m. ; 3-15 p.m. ; 6-30 p.m. Week-days, 8-0 a.m. Wednesday, 7-30 p.m.

**St. Chad's Church**, Stowe.—Two hundred seats free. Services.—Sunday, 10-45 a.m. ; 3-0 p.m. (in winter) ; 6-30 p.m. (in summer). Services held in the Stowe School and in the Beacon Street School during winter, 7-0 p.m.

**St. Michael's Church**, Green Hill.—All seats free in evening. Services :—Sunday, 8-0 a.m. (Holy Communion) ; 10-45 a.m. ; 3-0 p.m. ; 6-30 p.m. ; Wednesday, 7-30 p.m.

**Christ Church**, Leomansley.—All seats free. Services :—Sunday, 8-0 a.m. (Second Sunday, 7-30 a.m.) ; 11-0 a.m. ; 3-30 p.m. (Children's Service) ; 6-30 p.m. ; Week-days, 8-0 a.m. Wednesday and Friday, 7-30 p.m. ; Monday, Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturday, 6-30 p.m.

**St. John's Chapel**, St. John Street.—All seats free. Services:—  
Sunday 11-0 a.m. 6-30 p.m.; Week-days, 9-0 a.m.

**Church of the Holy Cross** (R.C.), Upper St. John Street.—Services:—  
Sunday, 11-0 a.m.; 6-0 p.m.; Week-days, 8-0 a.m.  
The church is open till dusk daily.

**Congregational**, Wade Street.—Services:—Sunday, 10-45 a.m.;  
6-30 p.m.; Wednesday 7-30 p.m.

**Wesleyan**, Tamworth Street.—Services:—Sunday, 10-45 a.m.;  
6-0 p.m. Tuesday, 7-0 p.m.

**Primitive Methodist**, George Lane.—Services:—Sunday, 10-45  
a.m. 3-0 p.m.; 6-0 p.m.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Post Office**, Bore Street.—Three deliveries daily in the City and  
frequent collections for despatch.

**Free Library and Museum**, Beacon Street.—Museum open on  
week-days 11-0 a.m. to 4-0 p.m. Reading Room 9-0 a.m.  
to 9-0 p.m. Library. Monday and Thursday. 7-0 p.m. to  
8-0 p.m.

**Museum and Recreation Grounds**, Bird Street.—Open daily, 7-0  
a.m. to sunset.

**Victoria Swimming Baths**, Walsall Rd.—Open from May to August.





## CHAPTER VI.

## DR. JOHNSON.

AS Dr. Johnson's personality towers so conspicuously above the rest of Lichfield's many noted citizens, a brief outline of his life will be appreciated by many. It is from the pen of Edward Shakeshaft, Esq., an earnest student of all that is connected with Lichfield's past :—

"The ancient city of Lichfield enjoys the pre-eminence of being the birthplace of one of the most distinguished and one of the most remarkable men of the 18th century.

"Samuel Johnson was the elder son of Michael Johnson, a bookseller of good repute, and a member of the Corporation; his mother, Sarah Ford, descended from the ancient family of Jervis, residing at Packwood in the county of Warwick, where she was married to Michael Johnson, on June the 19th, 1706.

"According to the register of the parish of Saint Mary, Lichfield, Samuel, son of Michael Johnson, gentleman, was born on September 7th, 1709. The house in which he was born and where his father resided is at the north-west corner of the Market Place. Dr. Swinfen, a learned man and an eminent physician of Lichfield, and Mr. Richard Wakefield, the worthy and charitable town clerk, were his godfathers.

"He was nursed by a woman who lived in George Lane, whose name was Marklew, *alias* Bellison, and was taught to read English by Dame Oliver, a widow, in Dam Street, at the north corner of Quonians Lane, who kept a school for small children. When scarcely three years of age he was carried upon the shoulder of his father to the Cathedral to hear the celebrated Dr. Sacheverell preach.

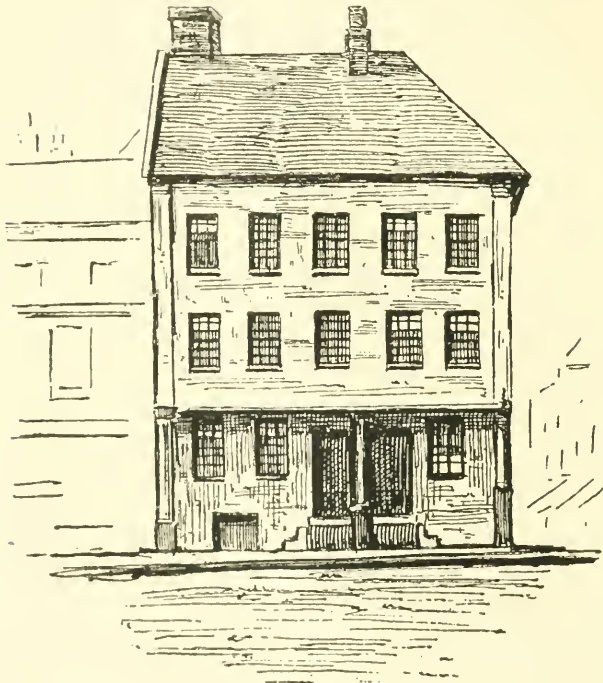
"At an early age Johnson was taken to London by his mother to receive the Royal touch of Queen Anne for the scrofula which had disfigured his face and impaired his eyesight. When very young he gave proofs of uncommon genius.

"At the age of ten he began to learn Latin under Mr. Hawkins, who was second master of the Grammar School of Lichfield, and was shortly afterwards placed under the care of the head-master,

E

the Rev. John Hunter, M.A., to whom Johnson said in his later life that he was deeply indebted.

"David Garrick, whose parents resided in Lichfield, was at the age of ten also placed in the Grammar School, and thus became a friend and schoolfellow of Johnson. Both Garrick and Johnson were very kindly treated by Gilbert Walmsley, who then resided at the Bishop's Palace and who was Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court, and the boys were frequent guests at his hospitable table.



Dr. Johnson's House.

"It was in the hall of the Palace that Garrick, when only eleven years of age, assembled his little dramatic company, and with the consent of his parents performed Farquhar's comedy, "The Recruiting Officer." Young Garrick distributed the several characters according to the merits of the performers, and prevailed on one of his sisters to play the part of the Chambermaid. Sergeant Kite, being a character of busy intrigue and bold humour, he chose for

himself. Johnson, who was then in his teens, was invited by the little manager to write a prologue. Johnson remained at the Grammar School until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to reside with his uncle, Cornelius Ford, son of Dr. Joseph Ford, a physician in Warwickshire, and after remaining with him a short time removed to Stourbridge Grammar School, where it is said that he acted in the capacity of assistant master for a year, and thence returned to Lichfield.

"During the following two years we have his personal authority for saying that Johnson devoted his time to study. He says, 'I read deeply, not works of mere amusement, but all literature, all ancient masters, all manly.' In the year 1728 when he had attained his 19th year he entered as a commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Dr. Adams, the master, said of him that he was the best qualified for the university that he had ever known. While at college he was asked by his tutor, Mr. Jordan, to translate Pope's *Messiah* into Latin verse as a Christmas exercise, which he did with such marvellous rapidity and in such a masterly manner as to obtain great praise for his work, and he was ever afterwards held in high esteem not only by his college but by the whole university. In consequence of the unexpected insolvency of his father in 1731 he was obliged to leave college at the end of three years without a degree, and his father dying immediately afterwards left him without any means. He immediately engaged himself as assistant in the school of Market Bosworth, where he remained for a short time only, when, at the invitation of his schoolfellow and friend, Mr. Hector, he removed to Birmingham, and while there translated 'A Voyage to Abyssinia' by Lobo, from French into English for five guineas for a publisher named Warren. While residing with his friend Hector, Johnson had made the acquaintance of a Mr. Porter, a mercer in Birmingham, whose widow he married in 1735. After his marriage he rented a house near Lichfield called Ediall Hall.

"Johnson, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June and July, 1736, announced as follows, 'At Ediall, near Lichfield in Staffordshire, young gentlemen are boarded and taught the Latin and Greek languages by Samuel Johnson.'

"David Garrick, then 18 years of age, became one of his pupils, or more properly his friend and companion.

"The classic authors, however, had no charms for Garrick, and after a trial of six months Johnson grew tired of teaching three or four scholars, and he and Garrick agreed to try their fortunes in London. Before leaving Lichfield he had written three acts of 'Irene,' and in the autumn he returned to Lichfield, where he had left Mrs. Johnson, and finished the tragedy. Having remained in Lichfield for three months he returned to London accompanied by Mrs. Johnson. He always retained an affection for his native city, and occasionally visited the scenes of his childhood with pleasure. Johnson took rooms in Woodstock Street, near Hanover Square. To *The Gentleman's Magazine* Johnson became a very frequent and welcome contributor until the great project had fully taken possession of his mind to write his dictionary.

"When the dictionary appeared in 1755 it was hailed with an enthusiasm such as no similar work has excited, and it was then the only one that could be read with pleasure. It formed a greater era in the history of the English language than that of any other work, and no other dictionary has had so much influence in fixing the external form of the language and in ascertaining and settling the meaning and proper use of words.

"Johnson completed the work in eight years and it is justly regarded as one of the greatest literary achievements ever performed by any man within the same space of time. A notice of the dictionary appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1755, with the following note—'Let no one attempt to withhold what is due to him, who alone has effected in eight years what the joint labours of forty academicians could not produce in a neighbouring nation in less than half a century.'

"Macaulay has left his testimony on record that Johnson's knowledge of the literary history of England since the Restoration was unrivalled. Being asked by Boswell on one occasion by what means he had acquired that knowledge of our language by which he was able to realise a design of such extent and accumulated difficulty, Johnson replied that it was not the effect of particular study but that it had grown in his mind insensibly.

"He was the first to introduce the method of illustrating the different meanings of words by examples from the best writers, and his dictionary has been from its first publication far more than any other regarded as a standard for the language.

"Owing to the admirable plan of giving passages from the writers cited as authorities for each word, examples are quoted from the Old and New Testament, from divines, philosophers, and poets, and are so skilfully selected that a leisure hour may be always agreeably spent in turning over the pages.

"The admirable little volume of octavo size fails to give the faintest idea of the immense labour and research which were necessary to produce it, but if the reader refers to the folio editions he will be struck with amazement at this stupendous achievement of Johnson. His dictionary has been a most valuable legacy to his country.

"Never since literature became a calling in England had it been less remunerative than when Johnson dedicated the plan of his dictionary to Lord Chesterfield in the year 1747. During the reigns of William 3rd, of Anne, and of George 1st, successful writers were rewarded by private munificence or by public situations, but such patronage was now at an end; readers were few and authors, whatever were their talents or industry, had great difficulty in keeping a shilling in their pockets. Johnson with gloomy prospects set a stout heart to a steep hill and addressed himself in good earnest to the self-imposed task for which his comprehensive knowledge eminently qualified him.

"At his residence in Gough Square Johnson had an upper room fitted up like a counting house in which six copyists sat whom he sup-

plied with continued employment, keeping them all constantly under his eye. When it is remembered that Johnson was supposed to have an antipathy to the North Britisher it seems somewhat remarkable to find him selecting no less than five Scotchmen out of the six who were engaged as amanuenses in the compilation of the dictionary.

"Johnson had entered into an agreement with Dodsley to produce the gigantic work and prepare it for the press for the sum of £1575 within three years, but it did not appear until the eighth year, and the money which Dodsley had agreed to pay him had been advanced and spent before the last sheet issued from the press in 1755.

"The industry of Johnson at this period of his life was unceasing, and many other very important publications emanated from his pen during the time his dictionary was in progress.

"For several years he published political pamphlets, and it may be recorded here as an historical fact that not only were the parliamentary debates which Johnson reported and which Cave printed accessible to English readers, but they were printed in the German journals and despatched as senatorial displays to every village throughout Germany.

"Though poverty made him a pensioner and a ministerial partisan Johnson had great independence of character, and his political opinions are to be attributed to disinterested conviction, and were in perfect harmony with his general spirit.

"He found leisure in 1754 to make an excursion to Oxford to consult its libraries, and this was his first emancipation from labour; he, however, soon returned to London to increase the number of essays and reviews which flowed continually from his pen.

"Johnson was now 53 years of age and when thus occupied the offer of a living was made to him if he would take orders; he, however, rejected the offer and continued to write for his bread. In 1755 he obtained the degree of M.A. of Oxford by diploma. In 1765 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Dublin, but Johnson did not assume the title until the year 1775 when the University conferred upon him the same degree by diploma.

"Johnson from his early life looked upon the drama with manifest approval as a legitimate means of public instruction; as a dramatic author, however, he did not succeed; his tragedy of "Irene," produced at Drury Lane Theatre, proving a signal failure, notwithstanding his friend Gilbert Walmesley's prediction that he would turn out a fine tragedy writer.

"It was on this memorable occasion that he appeared behind the scenes and in one of the side boxes in a scarlet waistcoat with rich gold lace and a gold lace hat! The celebrated preface to his edition of Shakespeare published in 1765 in 8 vols. with notes, and the prologue to the Merchant of Venice are still held to be two of the finest compositions of Johnson.

"It was in the following year that his delightful friendship com-

menced with the Thrales, at Streatham Park, which, in consequence of Johnson having taken up his residence there, soon became the head quarters of literary society.

"The wits and notables of the day assembled here and the members of the Literary Club, founded in 1764, accepted this as their rendezvous, including Goldsmith, Reynolds, Burke, Gibbon, Jones, Garrick, Bennet Langton, and Topham Beauclerc.

"With all the charms of her sex it was in this refined society that Mrs. Thrale, afterwards Piozzi, reigned supreme. It was here that Johnson uttered those thoughts that were more memorable in the minds of his contemporaries than anything that he had ever written : and the bright table talk of the celebrities of both sexes who assembled here is still preserved, and provides a delicious feast for all readers and all thinkers.

"The laboratory at the Streatham retreat also proved a source of great pleasure to Johnson and served to divert his mind from his growing infirmities and his constitutional hypochondria.

"In the year 1778 Johnson commenced his 'Lives of the Poets,' which are justly celebrated as the work of a mind ripe with the gathered wisdom of a long and well-spent life now appearing to his nearest friends to be drawing rapidly to its close, and asthma and dropsy after his return to London became very distressful. In the year 1779 Johnson, then 71 years of age, attended the funeral of Garrick at Westminster Abbey. When at his residence at Bolt Court he was seized with paralysis on June 17th, 1783, which deprived him of speech, and after a prolonged illness and much suffering he died in the following year on the 13th of December in his 76th year, leaving Sir Joshua Reynolds, one of his executors, to whom he bequeathed his own corrected folio copy of his dictionary. A closing tribute of regard to the memory of the honoured dead may be well expressed in the language of Goethe.

The spot whereon a great man treads is hallowed.  
And ages after him his words and deeds  
Live in the grateful memory of the world "



# ARTICLES

For the Delivering up of

## Lichfield - Close

On *Thursday* the 16. of this instant JULY.

Together with

A LIST of the Commanders, Officers, and Gentlemen of Quality that were in the Close at the Surrender thereof.

ALSO AN  
INFORMATION

Of one *Henry Stone*, concerning some private Discourse between him and Sir *Tho: Tildesly*.

All which were sent in a LETTER to the Honorable  
WILLIAM LENTHAL Esq,

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, That these Articles, Letter, List and Information be forthwith Printed and Published.

H: Elsyng, Cler. Parl. D. Com,

London, Printed for *Edward Husband*, Printer to the Honorable House of Commons. July 18. 1646.

To the Honourable  
*WILLIAM LENTHAL*, Esq;  
Speaker to the Honourable House of  
COMMONS.

*Honourable Sir,*

IT hath pleased God after a long Siege, to deliver this strong hold into our hands: there hath not been any Omission of our utmost endeavours to have expedited this work sooner: wherein the Care, Courage and Industry of Adjutant General *Louthian* hath been very helpful to us. But the strength of the place, both in fortifications, in Provisions of men, Armes, and all other respects is such, That it was not possible for us, either by Battery, Mines or Assault, to have reduced it, so that we were necessarily enforced to make trial of this way by Composition to take it in: The Enemy hath long persisted to make very high Demands (as the bearer hereof can inform you) but at last their knowledge of their own hopelesse condition, and of our resolutions not to hearken to large terms, hath inclined them to surrender upon the Articles here inclosed; which we have made bold absolutely to conclude upon, in regard there is nothing (as we conceive) contrary to any Ordinance of Parliament, nor any way prejudicial to your service, or dishonourable to be yielded unto (in our judgements.) We are now in very great straits how to satisfy the Forces that have assisted us, which are about Two thousand, so as they may return to their respective Counties without spoiling this Countrey, which is not able to pay them. We hear of moneys which you have been pleased to assigne us out of the Excise, at the first return of these Forces from the Defeat of Sir *Jacob Astley*; and since out of Lands of Sir *Robert Wolfeley* and Master *Warner*: but neither of these afford us any present supply; which the Souldiers must have, or they will presse this County above what it is able to bear. We have entred into very great Debts for the carrying on this service hitherto; and we have now treated with the several Forces, to understand what present moneys will content them; and they have agreed to march off to their own Counties upon the receipt of a

months pay, which amounts to Three thousand pounds. Therefore for the preservation of our County, and for the satisfaction of those who deserve more then they demand (if it were in our power to give them) we have (notwithstanding our former engagements) taken this Debt upon us, and have given them assurance to their content to pay it them in short time. We do therefore make it our humble suit, that the Honourable House will please to make the former ways you have been pleased to think of for our repayment, effectual, for our speedie discharge of those great Debts we are forced to undertake for your service. What further particulars the House desires concerning this service, this bearer, who hath been present in the service, and at the Surrender, is able fully to impart. For the condition of this County and Forces thereof, we take leave to refer you to another Letter here inclosed; humbly desiring it may be read: whereby we shall be obliged to remain

Lichfield-Close,  
July 14. 1646.

Your most humble and  
most faithful servants,

E. Mainwaring.  
Phil. Jacksons. Hen. Stone.

Edw. Broughton.  
Leicester Barbour. Joseph Whitehalgh.  
Will. Bendy. Jo Simcox

## Articles Concluded and Agreed

upon the 10 day of July, 1646, between Walter Lord Aston, Sir John Pate, Sir Jervas Lucas Barons, Sir Richard Dyot Knight, and Captain Tho: Glasier, Commissioners named by Sir Tho: Tildesly Knight, Deputy Governor to the Right Honorable the Lord Astley, Governor of the Garison in the Close of Lichfield, and Colonel Harvy Bagot his Assistant, upon the one part; And Edward Manwaring Esq, High Sheriff of the County of Stafford, Lieut. Colonel Gilbert Gerrard, Major Owen Cambridge, Captain Henry Stone, and Captain Henry Slade, Commissioners named by Adjutant General Louthian, upon the other part; for and concerning the Surrender of the said Garison and Close of Lichfield unto the said Adjutant General, for the use of the Parliament, as aforesaid.

1. THAT because the said Sir Tho: Tildesly and Col: Bagot are satisfied by the Information of Col: Hudson, who having lately gone out of that Garison, was permitted by the said Adjutant General Louthian to come in again, That the King hath no Army

in the field to the Number of Two hundred men, nor any one Garifon unbefieged, It is therefore agreed, That the faid Garifon of the Clofe of *Lichfield*, and all places of Defence whatsoever about it, with all the Ordnance, Arms, Ammunition, Provisions for War, with all Magazines and Stores thereto belonging, and all maner of goods whatsoever within the faid Garifon (excepting what is allowed in the enfuing Articles) fhall be delivered to the faid Adjutant General *Louthian*, or to whom he fhall appoint to receive the fame for the ufe of the Parliament, without any fpoil or imbezzlement, upon Thurfday the 16, day of this infant July, before Eleven of the Clock in the morning.

2. That the faid Sir *Tho: Tildefly* and Col: *Bagot*, with all other Colonels, Officers and Soldiers, both of Horfe and Foot, fhall march out Armed, Soldier like, in fuch fort as when they march towards an Enemy, upon the faid 16. day of July, before the aforefaid hour of Eleven, unto fuch place, at the end of Bacon-ftreet, as the faid Sir *Tho: Tildefly* and Adjutant General *Louthian* fhall appoint, and there draw up into one Body of Foot, and one Body of Horfe; and all and every of them (except fuch as are allowed Horfes and Arms by vertue of thefe enfuing Articles) fhall then and there lay down their Arms and from them depart according to their feveral Paffes.

3. That the faid Sir *Tho: Tildefly* and Col: *Bagot*, with field Officers, Lords, Baronets, Knights, Captains and Gentlemen of quality, to the number of thirty eight more, fhall march forth of the faid Clofe of *Lichfield*, with forty Horfes, and forty Cafe of Piftols, and their Swords, and the refidue of the Officers (reformed as well as others) with their Swords only; and all them with their wearing Apparel, of what fort foever, together with their Charters, Evidences and Writings, concerning their Eftates, Dignities or Proteffions: And the faid Sir *Tho: Tildefly*, Col: *Harvy Bagot*, fhall each of them have liberty to carry out twenty pounds apiece, the Lord *Afton* twenty pounds, and all Colonels ten pounds apiece, the Baronets, Knights, and Lieutenant Colonels five pounds apiece, and all other Gentlemen, Clergy-men and Officers, not formerly in this Article comprized, three pounds apiece.

4. That all perfons that were Inhabitants in the Clofe before thefe Wars (as well Members of the Cathedral Church as others) and all Townfmen and Citizens of *Lichfield*, now in the Clofe, fhall have liberty to carry all their goods to their own houfes, or to the Houfes of their Friends, the faid goods being firft Apprizd by fuch as fhall be appointed by the Committee of Parliament for this County, to take an Inventory of them; and the Owners giving fufficient fecurity to the faid Committee, to be refponfible for them according to the Ordinances of Parliament: And if any of the faid Townfmen or Citizens, or any other the prefent Inhabitants of the faid Clofe, defire to remain there, with their Families and Goods aforefaid, it fhall be in the power of the faid Committee to fuffer to many of them fo to do, as they fhall think fit.

5. That the above-named perfons, as well fuch as are excepted

from Composition (if any such be as others, shall have free Passes to march to their several places of abode (not interrupting the present Occupants thereof) or elsewhere within the Kingdom of *England* (except to the place of His Majesties present abode) there to abide; As also to passe to and fro upon their occasions quietly and free from molestation, for the space of three Moneths, next after the day of the Surrender of the said Clofe, engaging themselves by promise, that in the Interim they will not act any thing prejudicial to the Parliament or Kingdom: And in case they do not make their Composition with the Parliament, before the end of the said three moneths, then they to have safe Passes (if they desire it) to any Port Town, to be Transported out of the Kingdom, ingaging themselves not to take up Arms against the Parliament

6. That all Inferior Officers and Soldiers, and all other persons of what sort soever, within the said Garison, not comprized in the former Articles (excepting all Irish Rebels) who were in Arms against the Protestants in *Ireland*, and are to become Prisoners) shall have free passe, without molestation, to march to their several places of dwelling or to their Friends, and there to have liberty to abide, and protection from time to time, conforming themselves to all Ordinances of Parliament: And that so many of the said Officers and Soldiers as desire to go beyond the Seas, shall have safe Passes to what Port they shall nominate for Transportation, and free Quarter, as well in their march home, as to the place of transportation, if they so resolve, within one month after the day of the surrender of the said Clofe.

7. That all Ladies, Gentlewomen, and all other women whatsoever within the said Garison, shall have free liberty to go to their several places of abode, or to their friends, or elsewhere, with all their wearing apparel whatsoever, and two suits of Bed-linen apiece; and there to remain, and be protected from violence or plunder of Souldiers, doing nothing prejudicial to the Parliament.

8. That all the persons comprehended in these Articles who are unable, by reason of any sicknesse or wounds, to march at the time aforesaid forth of the said Clofe, shall be allowed to remain there till their recovery; and then to have the benefit of these Articles according to their respective qualities; and provision in the mean time to be made for such of them as are in want.

9. That all Writings, Evidences and Charters belonging to the Cathedral, as also the Library there, shall be preserved and kept together in the Clofe until the Parliament shall otherwise order: and that it shall be lawful for every Minister and other person in the Clofe (not formerly comprized in this Capitulation) to carry along with them their Notes and Writing-books; but their printed books are to be compounded for, being first viewed and appraised by such as the Committee of this County shall think fit.

10. That if any Souldier or other person within the said Garison, shall ignorantly, fraudulently or otherwise break any of these Articles, the offender onely to be punished therefore, and

others not to be prejudiced by his offence, unless they were thereunto consenting, or shall refuse (being requested) to do their best endeavours for his apprehension.

Subscribed,

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Walter Afhton.</i>      | <i>Edw. Mainwaring.</i> |
| <i>Gervas Lucas.</i>       | <i>Gil. Gerard.</i>     |
| <i>Rich. Diot, &amp;c.</i> | <i>Hen. Stone.</i>      |

---

## A Lift of the Commanders, Officers, and Gentlemen of quality that were in the Clofe of *Lichfield* at the Surrender thereof.

Collonel Sir Thomas Tildefly Knight, Deputy Governour to the Lord *Aftely*.  
Collonel Harvey Bagot, his affittant.  
Collonell Sir Gervas Lucas Barronet.  
Collonel Ralph Snead.  
Collonell Rowland Eyre.  
Collonel William Hudfon.

### Commiffioners of Array.

Walter Lord Afhton.  
Sir Hervy Bagot Baronet.  
Sir Robert Wolfley Baronet.  
Sir Richard Diot Knight.  
Sir Thomas Lee Knight.  
Sir John Pate Baronet.

### Livetenant Collonels.

Livetenant Collonel Godard Pemberton.  
Livetenant Collonel Iames Amberton.

### *Majors*

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Major Rich: Latham. | Major Standifh. |
| Major Orde.         | Major Weftby.   |
| Major Hardy.        | Major Holden.   |
| Major Bywater.      | Major Lowicke.  |

### *Captaines*

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Capt: Tho: Glaſier.    | Capt: Pinkeath         |
| Capt: Baddely.         | Capt: Feilding.        |
| Capt: Turnepenny.      | Capt: Wil. Shereburne. |
| Capt: Dier.            | Capt: Fitzherbert.     |
| Capt: Colſhire.        | Capt: Wil. Ridgley.    |
| Capt: Hurling.         | Capt: Davinport.       |
| Capt: Francis Collier. | Capt: Ilſley.          |
| Capt: Iohnſon.         | Capt: Hopperton.       |
| Capt: Startin.         | Capt: Culcheth.        |
| Capt: Ebbill.          | Capt: Bulmer.          |
| Capt: Benett.          | Capt: Broome.          |
| Capt: Morrell.         | Capt: Tho: Hardy.      |
| Capt: Weſtby.          | Capt: Brailsford.      |
| Capt: Sherborne.       | Capt: Bagſhaw.         |
| Capt: Luburne.         | Capt: Crofts.          |
| Capt: Maffey.          | 31. Captains.          |

### *Livetenants*

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Lt: Eaſt.        | Lt: Walmſley.     |
| Lt: Robinſon.    | Lt: Holden.       |
| Lt: Blinckhorne. | Lt: Moſſique.     |
| Lt: Cripling.    | Lt: Swinglehurſt. |
| Lt: Brewſter.    | Lt: Redſhaw.      |
| Lt: Cutler.      | Lt: Trevors.      |
| Lt: Ironmonger.  | Lt: Roades.       |
| Lt: Crefwell.    | 15. Livetenants.  |

### *Cornets*

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Cor: Harrifon. | Cor: Anderton. |
| Cor: Patchall. | Cor: Mad'aſ.   |
| Cor: Cave.     | Cor: Haly.     |
| Cor: Key.      | Cor: Crawley.  |

### *Enſignes*

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| En: Bakewell.   | 8 Cornets.     |
| En: Kirk.       | En: Dorington. |
| En: Foſter.     | En: Hewis.     |
| En: Clarck.     | En: Nelfon.    |
| En: Buckeridge. | En: Wiatt.     |
|                 | 9. Enſignes.   |

### *Gentlemen of quality.*

*Phillip Droycot, Walter Fowler, Hen. Skipwith, Charles Wolsſley, Richard Crefwell, Francis Groſvenor, Fulke Groſvenor, William Greene, Francis Fiſher, Hen. Archbold, Robert Crawley, Francis Collier, Iohn Hill, Wolfſton Dixy, George Warner, and Tho: Paget, Eſquires*  
*Doctor Littleton Advocate, Doctor Hinton.*

Row. Frith, Manley Cherknock, & Ieff. Glasier, gent. Mat. Smalewood,  
Cler. Mr. Huxley Cler. Mr. Arnold, Doctor Higgens. 21. Esquires and  
Gentlemen.

*Magistrates of the City of Lichfield.*

Mr. Halfe, Mr. Simon Hill, Mr. Baker, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Vnitt.

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The Information of  
*Henry Stone.*

I Having some private discourse with Sir Tho: Tildefly,  
about a week before the Surrender of the Garrifon,  
he told me he had an order from the King, that when  
hee heard *Oxford*, was furrendred, he should make his  
Conditions for the furrender of the *Clofe*, and reserve his  
Forces in their severall Counties as privately as might  
be, till there were an opportunity.

He farther said, that the Parliament should have all  
the Garrifons, but when we thought all was our owne,  
wee should see a force which would cut our throats:  
and this would be done before the next Spring.

He also said, the King he thought would come to  
*London*, and speak you faire, and seem to comply, but  
he will not fit downe so, but take his advantage when  
time serves, and so would he and many more.

These words, or to this effect, being delivered to me,  
I thought it my duty to declare it.

July 16. 1646.

HEN. STONE.

*FINIS.*

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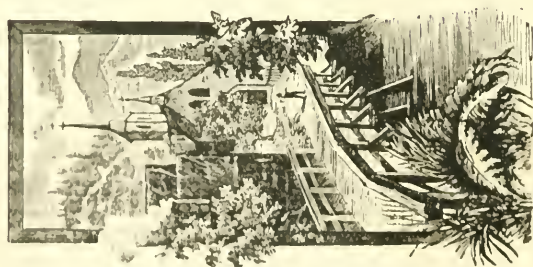
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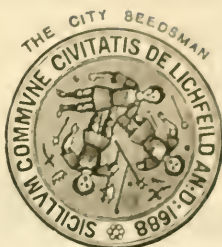
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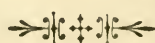
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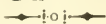
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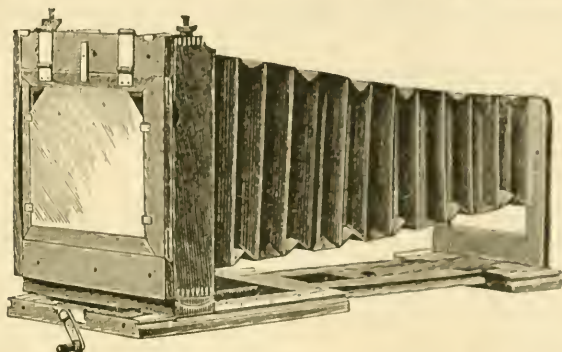
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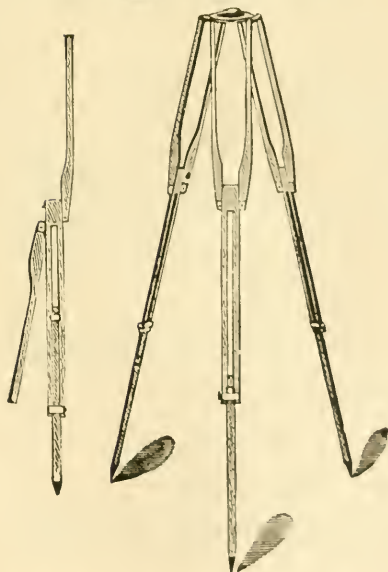
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